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To STING. *v. a.* Preterite, *I stung*, participle passive *stung*, and *stung*. [Irish, Saxon; *stungen*, fore pricked, Islandick.]

1. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of wasps or scorpions.

The snake, rolled in a flow'ry bank,
With shining checker'd slough, doth *sting* a child
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakespeare.*
That snakes and vipers *sting* and transmit their mischief by
the tail is not easily to be justified, the poison lying about the
teeth and communicated by the bite. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. To pain acutely.

His unkindness
That stript her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign casualties, gave her dear right,
To his doghearted daughters: these things *sting* him
So venomously, that burning shame detains him
From his Cordelia. *Shakespeare.*

No more I wave
To prove the hero.—Slander *stings* the brave. *Pope.*

STING. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sharp point with which some animals are armed, and which is commonly venomous.

Serpents have venomous teeth, which are mistaken for their
sting. *Bacon's Natural History.*

His rapier was a hornet's *sting*,
It was a very dangerous thing.
For if he chanc'd to hurt the king,
It would be long in healing. *Drayton.*

2. Any thing that gives pain.

The Jews receiving this book originally with such *sting* in
it, shews that the authority was high. *Forb.*

3. The point in the last verse.

It is not the jerk or *sting* of an epigram, nor the seeming
contradiction of a poor antithesis. *Dryden.*

STINGILY. *adv.* [from *stingy*.] Covetously.

STINGINESS. *n. f.* [from *stingy*.] Avarice; covetousness; nig-
gardiness.

STINGLESS. *adj.* [from *sting*.] Having no sting.

He hugs this viper when he thinks it *stingless*. *Decay of Piety.*

STINKO. *n. f.* [from the sharpness of the taste.] Old beer. A
cant word.

STINGY. *adj.* [A low cant word. In this word, with its de-
rivative, the *g* is pronounced as in *gem*.] Covetous; nig-
gardly; avaricious.

A *stingy* narrow hearted fellow that had a deal of choice
fruit, had not the heart to touch it till it began to be rotten.

He relates it only by parcels, and wont give us the whole,
which forces me to bespeak his friends to engage him to lay
aside that *stingy* humour, and gratify the publick at once.

To STINK. *v. n.* Preterite *I stunk*, participle passive *stunk*,
and *stunk*. [Irish, Saxon; *stinken*, Dutch.] To emit an offensive smell, commonly a
smell of putrefaction.

John, it will be *stinking* law for his breath. *Shakespeare.*

When the children of Ammon saw that they *stunk* before
David, they sent and hired Syrians. *2 Sam. x. 6.*

What a fool art thou, to leave thy mother for a nasty *stink-*
ing goat? *L'Estrange.*

Most of smells want names; sweet and *stinking* serve our
turn for these ideas, which is little more than to call them
pleasing and displeasing. *Locke.*

Chloris, this costly way to *stink* give o'er,
'Tis throwing sweet into a common shore;
Not all Arabia would sufficient be.

Thou smell'st not of thy sweets, they *stink* of thee. *Granv.*

STINK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Offensive smell.

Those *stinks* which the nostrils straight abhor are not most
pernicious, but such airs as have some similitude with man's
body, and so betray the spirits. *Bacon's Natural History.*

They share a sin; and such proportions fall,
That, like a *stink*, 'tis nothing to them all. *Dryden.*

By what criterion do ye eat, d'ye think?
If this is priz'd for sweetness, that for *stink*. *Pope.*

STINKARD. *n. f.* [from *stink*.] A mean stinking paltry fellow.

STINKER. *n. f.* [from *stink*.] Something intended to offend by
the smell.

The air may be purified by burning of stinkpots or *stinkers*
in contagious lanes. *Harvey.*

STINKINGLY. *adv.* [from *stinking*.] With a stink.

So *stinkingly* depending?
STINKPOT. *n. f.* [from *stink* and *pot*.] An artificial composition
offensive to the smell.

The air may be purified by fires of pitch-barrels, especially in
close places, by burning of *stinkpots*. *Harvey.*

To STINT. *v. a.* [Irish, Saxon; *stunta*, Islandick.] To bound;
to limit; to confine; to restrain; to stop.

The reason hereof is the end which he hath propos'd, and
the law whereby his wisdom hath *stinted* the effects of his

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power in such sort, that it doth not work infinitely, but con-
tains idently unto that end for which it worketh. *Hobbes.*

Then hepeless, heartless, 'gan the cunning thief,
Persuade us die, to *stint* all further strife. *For & Ques.*

Nature wisely *stints* our appetite,
And craves no more than undisturb'd delight. *Dryden.*

I shall not go about to extenuate the latitude of the case
upon the earth, or *stint* it only to the production of weeds, but
give it its full scope in an universal diminution of the fruit-
fulness of the earth. *Hooker.*

A supposed heathen deity might be so poor in his attributes,
so *stinted* in his knowledge, that a Pagan might hope to con-
ceal his perjury from his notice. *Addison.*

Few countries, which, if well cultivated, would not sup-
port double their inhabitants, and yet fewer where one *stint*
is not extremely *stinted* in necessities. *Swift.*

STINT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Limit; bound; restraint.

We must come at the length to some pause: for if every
thing were to be desired for some other without any *stint*, there
could be no certain end propos'd unto our actions, we should
go on we know not whither. *Hobbes.*

Touching the *stint* or measure thereof, rites and ceremonies,
and other external things of the like nature being hurtful unto
the church, either in respect of their quality, or in regard of
their number; in the former there could be no doubt or dif-
ficulty what would be done; their deliberation in the latter
was more difficult. *Hobbes.*

The extenuations of mourning, a decent funeral, and black
habits are the usual *stints* of common husbands. *Dryden.*

2. A proportion; a quantity assigned.

Our *stint* of woe
Is common; every day, a sailor's wife,
The masters of some merchant, and the merchant
Have just our theme of woe. *Shakespeare.*

He that gave the hint,
This letter for to print,
Must also pay the *stint*. *Deham.*

How much wine drink you in a day? my *stint* in company
is a pint at noon. *Swift.*

STINTEND. *n. f.* [from *stint* and *end*.] Wages; settled pay.

Her kings and tetrarchs are their tributaries;
People and nations pay them hourly *stintends*. *Ben. Johnson.*

St. Paul's zeal was expell'd in preaching without any offer-
ings or *stintend*. *Tagher.*

STIPENDIARY. *adj.* [from *stipendarius*, Latin.] Receiving salaries;
performing any service for a stated price.

His great *stipendiary* prelates came with troops of evil ap-
pointed horsemen not half full. *Knight's Hist. of the Turks.*

Place recluses in the remaining churches, which are now
served only by *stipendiary* curates. *Swift.*

STIPENDIARY. *n. f.* [from *stipendarius*, Latin.] One
who performs any service for a settled payment.

This whole country is called the kingdom of Tunis; the
king whereof is a kind of *stipendiary* unto the Turk. *Abel.*

STIPITICK. *adj.* [from *stipit*.] Having the power to launch
STIPITICAL. *adj.* [from *stipit*.] This by analogy should be
written *stipitick*.

There is a fowr *stipitick* salt diffused through the earth, which
passing a concoction in plants, becometh milder. *Brown.*

From spirit of salt, carefully dephlegm'd and removed into
lower glasses, having gently abstracted the whole, there re-
mained in the bottom, and the neck of the retort, a great
quantity of a certain dry and septical substance, mostly of a
yellowish colour. *Boyle.*

In an effusion of blood, having doff'd ready dipt in the royal
stipitick, we applied them. *It is woman's Surgery.*

To STIPULATE. *v. n.* [from *stipular*, Latin; *stipular*, Fr.] To
contract; to bargain; to settle terms.

The Romans very much neglected their maritime affairs;
for they *stipulated* with the Carthaginians to furnish them
with ships for transport and war. *Arbuthnot.*

STIPULATION. *n. f.* [from *stipulation*, Fr. from *stipular*.] Bargain;
We promise obediently to keep all God's commandments;
the hopes given by the gospel depend on our performance of
that *stipulation*. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To STIR. *v. a.* [Irish, Saxon; *stover*, Dutch.]

1. To move; to remove from its place.

My foot I had never yet in five days been able to *stir* but it
was lifted. *Templ.*

Other spirits
Shoot through their tracts, and distant muscles fill:
This foreign, by his arbitrary nod,
Restrains or scuds his ministers abroad.
Swift and obedient to his high command
They *stir* a finger, or they lift a hand. *Blackmore.*

To agitate; to bring into debate.
Preserve the right of toy place, but *stir* not questions of ju-
risdiction, and rather assume thy right in silence than voice it
with claims. *Locke.*

One judgment in parliament, that cases of that nature ought
to be determined according to the common law, is of greater
weight than many cases to the contrary, wherein the question
was not *stirred*: yet, even though it should be *stirred* and the
contrary affirmed. *Hale.*

To incite; to infligate; to animate.
With him is come the mother queen;
An Atë *stirring* him to blood and strife. *Shakespeare.*

If you *stir* these daughters hearts
Against their father, fool me not so much
To bear it tamely. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The soldiers love her brother's memory;
And for her sake some mutiny will *stir*. *Dryden.*

To STIR up. To incite; to animate; to infligate.
This would seem a dangerous commission, and ready to *stir*
up all the Irish in rebellion. *Spenser's Ireland.*

The greedy thirst of royal crown,
That knows no kindred, no regards, no right,
Stirred Porrex up to put his brother down. *Spenser.*

God *stirred* him up another adversary. *1 Kings xi. 23.*

The words of Judas were very good, and able to *stir* them
up to valour. *2 Maccab. xiv. 17.*

Having overcome and thrust him out of his kingdom, he
stirred up the Christians and Numidians against him. *Knolles.*

The vigorous spirit of Montrose *stirred* him up to make
some attempt whether he had any help or no. *Clarendon.*

The improving of his own parts and happiness *stir* him up
to no notable a design. *Morley's Antid. against Atheism.*

To *stir* up vigour in him, employ him in some constant
bodily labour. *Locke.*

Thou with rebel insolence did'st dare
To own and to protect that hoary ruffian,
To *stir* the factious rabble up to arms. *Rouse.*

The use of the passions is to *stir* it up, and put it upon action,
to awake the understanding and to enforce the will. *Addison.*

To STIR up. To put in action.
Hell is moved for thee to meet thee at thy coming; it *stir-*
reth up the dead for thee. *Isa. xiv. 9.*

Such mirth the jocund flute or gamefome pipe
Stirs up among the loose unletter'd hinds. *Milton.*

To STIR. *v. n.*

1. To move one's self; to go out of the place; to change place.

No power he had to *stir* nor will to rise. *Fairy Queen.*

They had the semblance of great bodies behind on the other
side of the hill, the falsehood of which would have been man-
ifest as soon as they should move from the place where they
were, and from whence they were therefore not to *stir*. *Clarendon.*

2. To be in motion; not to be still; to pass from inactivity to
motion.

The great Judge of all knows every different degree of hu-
man improvement, from these weak *stirrings* and tendencies
of the will, which have not yet formed themselves into regu-
lar purposes, to the last entire consummation of a good habit.

3. To become the object of notice.

If they happen to have any superior character, they fancy
they have a right to talk freely upon every thing that *stirs* or
appears. *Watts.*

4. To rise in the morning. This is a colloquial and familiar
use.

The gentlewoman that attends the general's wife be *stir-*
ring, there's one Calio entreats of her a little favour
to speak. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

STIR. *n. f.* [Irish, Saxon; *stir*, a battle; *stirf*, noise, Welsh.]

1. Tumult; noise.

What hallooing and what *stir* is this to-day?

These are my mates, that make their wills their law,
Have some unhappy passenger in chase. *Shakespeare.*

He hath spun a fair thread, to make all this *stir* for such a
necessity as no man ever denied. *Bp. Bramhall.*

Tell, said the soldier, miserable sir,
Why all these words, this clamour and this *stir*,
Why do disputes in wrangling spend the day? *Denham.*

Silence is usually worse than the fiercest and loudest accu-
sations; since it proceeds from a kind of numbness or stupidity
of conscience, and an absolute dominion obtained by sin over
the soul, so that it shall not so much as dare to complain or
make a *stir*. *South's Sermons.*

The great *stirs* of the disputing world are but the conflicts
of the humours. *Glanville.*

After all this *stir* about them they are good for nothing. *Til.*

Consider, after so much *stir* about genus and species, how
few words we have yet settled definitions of. *Locke.*

2. Comination; publick disturbance; tumultuous disorder; sedi-
tious uproar.

Whensoever the earl shall die, all those lands are to come
unto her majesty; he is like to make a foul *stir* there, though
of himself of no power, yet through supplantation of some
others who lie in the wind. *Spenser's Ireland.*

He did make these *stirs*, grieving that the name of Christ
was at all brought into those parts. *Abbot.*

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He did make these *stirs*, grieving that the name of Christ
was at all brought into those parts. *Abbot.*

Being advertised of some *stirs* raised by his unnatural sons
in England, he departed out of Ireland without striking a blow. *Davies.*

Raphael, thou hear'st what *stir* on earth,
Satan from hell leap'd through the darksome gulf
Hath rais'd in paradise, and how disturb'd
This night the human pair. *Milton.*

3. Agitation; conflicting passion.

He did keep
The deck, with glove or hat, or handkerchief
Still waving, as <